

ATTORNEY'S OFFICE  
062891.0636

PATENT APPLICATION

1

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR REDUCING DATA VOLUME  
TRANSFERRED OVER A WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates in general to communications in wide area wireless environments and more particularly to a method and system for reducing data volume transferred over a wireless communications network.

ATTORNEY DOCKET  
062891.0636

PATENT APPLICATION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The capabilities of wireless media communication systems are dictated to a large extent by the bandwidth available to deliver information between a browser and a server. Particularly in wide area wireless environments where bandwidth is limited, utilization of the radio network and user response times can be improved by reducing data volume over the wireless media network.

"Micro" Internet browsers such as those currently available on wireless telephones execute Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to access web servers. To facilitate such communication requires that identification and capability information be communicated between the browser and web server. Typically, HTTP headers sent by the browser consist of lengthy strings of American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) text. These headers rarely change because they disclose non-changing attributes of the device. Therefore, it is desirable to reduce data volume over the wireless media network by reducing the volume of HTTP headers required during communication sessions between the browser and web server.

ATTORNEY'S OFFICE  
062891.0636

PATENT APPLICATION

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

From the foregoing, it may be appreciated by those skilled in the art that a need has arisen for a method to reduce the amount of header data volume sent over a wireless communications network. In accordance with the present invention, a method and system for reducing data volume transferred over a wireless communications network are provided that substantially eliminate or greatly reduce disadvantages and problems associated with conventional wireless communications network data transfer techniques.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a system for reducing data volume transferred over a wireless communications network that includes a browser operable to communicate a sequence to a network interface. The network interface is operable to receive the sequence from the browser, generate a signature for the sequence, store the sequence and signature in memory, associate the sequence and signature with the browser, communicate a cached header to the browser, and communicate at least one request header to a server. The browser, upon sending a subsequent communication to the server, is further operable to communicate the cache header and the signature to the network interface.

The present invention provides various technical advantages over conventional wireless communications network data transfer techniques. For example, one technical advantage is an increased efficiency of wireless network utilization without negative impact on service as perceived by the browser user. Another technical advantage is a decrease in the response time

5

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. If there is a discrepancy, a problem is identified.

ATTORNEY'S OFFICE  
062891.0636

PATENT APPLICATION

5

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention and the advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals represent like parts, in which:

FIGURE 1 illustrates a simplified diagram of a wireless communications network environment;

FIGURE 2A illustrates a simplified communications scheme of a Performance Enhancing Proxy (PEP) in the wireless communications network environment;

FIGURE 2B illustrates a simplified block diagram of memory locations within the Performance Enhancing Proxy (PEP); and

FIGURE 3 illustrates a simplified diagram of a wireless communications network in operation without a Performance Enhancing Proxy (PEP).

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5

10

15

20

25

30

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. If there is a discrepancy, a problem is identified.

Referring to FIGURE 2A, there is illustrated a simplified communications scheme including PEP 130 in wireless communications network environment 100. Internet Protocol network 140 permits the transfer of information between browser 112 and server 150. Browser 112 initiates a data transfer from server 150 by communicating a request to server 150. The request is preceded by a sequence of Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) request headers 212. HTTP defines how messages are formatted and transmitted and determines what actions browser 112 or server 150 will take in response to various commands. HTTP request headers 212 are typically character strings in American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) format. HTTP request headers 212 describe characteristics of the device requesting the information. Some exemplary

characteristics include the browser type, capabilities of the display, as well as headers regarding particular architecture formats. Depending on the capabilities of the particular device making the request, the size of HTTP request headers 212 can often consume 100 to 200 bytes of data that must be transmitted back and forth between browser 112 and server 150 for every data transfer. HTTP request headers 212 remain fairly constant for a particular device as they typically capture non-changing attributes of the device.

Path 210 represents a request for information by browser 112 that is communicated to PEP 130. PEP 130 communicates the request for information to server 150 over Internet Protocol network 140 with which browser 112 wishes to exchange information. In a preferred embodiment of the claimed invention, browser 112 precedes a data request with HTTP request headers 212. In addition to HTTP request headers 212, browser 112 also communicates cache header 214 to utilize a HTTP header compression as part of HTTP request header sequence 216.

When PEP 130 is located between browser 112 and server 150 in network environment 100, it is possible to compress HTTP request headers 212 between browser 112 and PEP 130 over wireless network 120. PEP 130 reconstitutes HTTP request headers 212 to their original form before the HTTP request headers 212 are forwarded by PEP 130 to server 150. Referring now to FIGURE 2B, there is illustrated a simplified block diagram of cache memory locations within PEP 130. When PEP 130 receives HTTP request header sequence 216 from browser 112 that includes cache header 214 to utilize HTTP header compression, PEP 130 generates a signature 224 for HTTP



ATTORNEY'S [REDACTED]CKET  
062891.0636

[REDACTED]ENT APPLICATION

9

request header sequence 216 and caches HTTP request header sequence 216 and signature 224 in PEP memory. PEP 130 is further operable to associate HTTP request header sequence 216 and signature 224 with Internet Protocol (IP) address 250 of browser 112. IP address 250 is an identifier for a device such as browser 112 on IP network 140, and, at any one time, IP address 250 for browser 112 uniquely identifies browser 112 by its location on IP network 140.

10 PEP 130 is operable to perform HTTP header compression for a plurality of wireless devices. A second device such as mobile device 104 can communicate a HTTP request header sequence 262 to PEP 130, and HTTP request header sequence 262 is stored in cache memory of  
15 PEP 130. PEP 130 generates a signature 272 for mobile device 104. HTTP request header sequence 262 and signature 272 are then associated with an IP address 282 of mobile device 104. PEP 130 may store a HTTP request header sequence 264 and signature 274 for each additional  
20 device and associate HTTP request header sequence 264 and signature 274 with the IP address 284 of the device.

Identical devices may generate identical HTTP request header sequences 216. For example wireless telephones of the same brand and model could each precede  
25 data exchange requests with the same HTTP request header sequence 216. In such circumstances PEP 130 would only need to cache HTTP request header sequence 216 one time by associating HTTP request header sequence 216 with a plurality of individual signatures representing each of  
30 the devices that utilize the same HTTP request header sequence 216. In this manner, the cache memory efficiency of PEP 130 may be increased. When HTTP

10

request header sequence 216 is associated with a plurality of signatures, only signature 224 or some other memory pointer reference need be associated with an individual browser IP address 250.

5           Upon receiving HTTP request header sequence 216 from browser 112, PEP 130 communicates HTTP request headers 212 across IP network 140 to server 150. This transmission is illustrated at the right side of path 210. When PEP 130 receives the information response from  
10           server 150, PEP 130 determines whether or not browser 112 participates in header compression. PEP 130 determines if there is a HTTP request header sequence 216 and signature 224 associated with IP address 250 of browser 112 stored in the cache memory of PEP 130. If there is,  
15           PEP 130 communicates the response that includes cached header 214 and signature 224 (collectively referred to as a compressed response 226) to browser 112 in addition to the data retrieved from server 150. This transmission is illustrated at a path 220. When browser 112 receives  
20           compressed response 226 from PEP 130, browser 112 caches compressed response 226 if compressed response 226 is not already cached in the memory of browser 112.

          When a user commands browser 112 to issue a new request for data exchange, browser 112 determines whether  
25           or not it has cached compressed response 226. If compressed response 226 has already been cached by browser 112, browser 112 generates compressed response 226 as the only request header sent to PEP 130. This transmission is illustrated at a path 230. When PEP 130  
30           receives compressed response 226 from browser 112, PEP 130 determines if cached signature 224 matches the signature portion of compressed response 226. If the

5

10

30

headers 212 and cache header 214 as part of request header sequence 216. Without PEP 130 in network 300, however, cache header 214 will be disregarded by server 150. When a device receives an HTTP header that the device is unable to understand, the header is merely disregarded and passed along with the rest of the communication. As is shown at a path 320, when server 150 receives cache header 214 to utilize HTTP header compression, it disregards cache header 214 and responds only to the request for data exchange from browser 112. Server 150 communicates HTTP request headers 212 and the requested data to the browser 112. The method of header compression of the claimed invention is thus shown to be non-disruptive to nodes that cannot support the option to compress HTTP headers. When browser 112 requests header compression but no PEP 130 is present to perform the compression, data exchange continues normally but without HTTP header compression. The HTTP header compression method is thus seen to be "transparent."

Thus, it is apparent that there has been provided, in accordance with the present invention, a method and system for reducing data volume transferred over a wireless communications network that satisfies the advantages set forth above. Although the present invention has been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions, and alterations may be made herein. Though discussed with respect to a wireless environment, the present invention may equally apply to other communications media to include fiber optic links and wire line techniques. Moreover, although discussed in terms of HTTP requests, the present invention may be equally implemented in any

ATTORNEY DOCKET  
062891.0636

PATENT APPLICATION

13

5 system that provides redundant header information with any type of request. Other examples may be readily ascertainable by those skilled in the art and may be made herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims.